WESTERN RECORDER.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY AND AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

VOL. III.—No. 32.] Edited by THOMAS HASTINGS—Printed by HASTINGS & TRACY—No. 40, Genesee-St. Utica, N. Y.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1826. [No. 110.

Review.

THE GOOD PASTOR: *A sermon preached in the city of Boston, before the Pastoral Association of Massachusetts, May 31, 1826: By Heman Humphrey, D. D. President of Amherst College.*

WHILE much has been done in this country to improve the art of preaching; the peculiar duties of a good pastor, it is to be feared, have not received their due share of attention. Yet parochial duties are not less important than the duties which relate to the desk: The latter formed the subject of discourse before the Association last year; the former constitutes the theme of the sermon now before us.

The text is in Ephesians, iv. 2d—*And he gave some . . . . . pastors and teachers.*"

Under the first general head, the author treats of pastoral qualifications—under the second he speaks of pastoral example; and under the third, specifies some of the more active and important duties of the pastoral office.

The author is no advocate for superficial instruction; or for admission into the ministry at an early age. The man of God should be thoroughly furnished, that his materials may not be exhausted by the constant demand that will be made upon him: And, instead of leaving the College or the Theological Seminary for an immediate settlement with a pastoral charge, he should in most cases spend some time in studying the plain realities of common life, that he may acquire that kind of acquaintance with the world which no literary institution can give him, but which will be indispensable to his future usefulness, as he shall mingle in his daily walks with the people of his charge. The author's remarks on this topic are full of good sense; and should be read by every one who is looking forward to the ministry.

"I appeal to you, my brethren, whether you have not known young preachers of fine talents and great promise, exceedingly deficient in pastoral qualifications; and of course extremely embarrassed in discharging the ordinary duties of the ministry?—Has not the usefulness of some been greatly circumscribed by rashness, by timidity, or by palpable errors in judgment, which the ripening of a few more years might have prevented? For my own part, I cannot but think, that many of the difficulties which ultimately end in dismission, originate in the want of age and experience at first; and that from the same causes, not a few are led in the commencement of their ministry, to sacrifice their own judgment and independence, so as never to gain that influence, either at home or abroad, which might have been established and turned to the very best account.

"I confess it weighs much with me, that under the Jewish ceremonial law no man could be invested with the priest's office till he was thirty years of age;—for although this law is not as binding upon us as it was upon the sons of Aaron, still there must have been a reason for it. Infinite wisdom decided that it was inexpedient for them to exercise the sacred function at an earlier age; and surely it cannot be supposed, that the office of a christian minister is less arduous or less responsible, than that of the priest's was in the tabernacle, or the temple.

"When a youth who has had little previous intercourse with mankind, passes at once from the Academy to the College, thence to the Theological Seminary, and from that to an important parish, how can he be fitted for his station? He may be extremely well read in his profession, may be deeply versed in sacred criticism and controversial theology, and may preach with great ability, and at the same time, be a mere novice, every where out of his study and pulpit.

"Now will you put such a candidate at once into the ministry? Will you commit to him all the momentous interests of a church and society? Is it kindly done? Is it right thus to overlook his inexperience, and jeopardize the prosperity of a religious community? Let him rather be advised to acquaint himself first, with the elementary chapters at least, in the great volume of human nature. And that he may benefit others, while he is thus qualifying himself for a pastoral charge, let him inquire what he can do in Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes;—what, to instruct the ignorant, to reclaim the vicious, and to better the condition of the poor and desponding. Or, let him when he has finished his studies and taken licence, devote himself, for a year or two at least, to the *missionary* service.—There is no such preparatory school as this for instruction in pastoral duties and trials."

The truth of these remarks, however, appears more evident and striking, as the preacher proceeds to treat of parochial duties in the detail. This subject leads him to speak of plain common sense topics; and the style he has chosen, though simple and unpretending in its character, is just what it ought to have been. A mere abstract of the remarks contained in the sermon, however, would be far from doing justice to it; therefore, after earnestly recommending it to the perusal of our clerical readers, we shall take our leave of it by subjoining the following, which are the author's closing paragraphs:—

"And now my reverend fathers and brethren—"Who is sufficient for these things? and who is that faithful and wise servant, whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing." Ours is no common charge—no ordinary responsibility—no literary sinecure. It is a charge on which infinitely greater interests are suspended, than the temporal salvation of a kingdom or a world. And oh how urgent are the claims of our sacred office! While I speak, the arrows of death are flying thick among our beloved people. The graves of some of them will open to-morrow; and soon, too, will every pastor now present, lie down where there is "no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom." "Whatsoever our hand findeth to do, therefore, let us do it with our might."

"O! who of all the dead will rise so reluctantly at the last day, as an ungodly pastor, surrounded by his wailing flock? Who will cry like him to the rocks and mountains? On whose head will be heaped such fierce and burning execrations? And whose soul will quake with such horrible recollections and forebodings?

"How soon, my brethren, will the amazing realities of judgment and eternity break upon our unearthly vision, and fill us either with ecstacy or despair! I cast my thoughts forward but a little, and behold the dead are rising, the elements melting, saints rejoicing, devils trembling. The judge appears upon his great white throne—in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, we are before the judgment seat with our respective flocks. The faithful and the unfaithful shepherds of every age are also there.—The trial proceeds, the books are closed, the final sentence is pronounced, and suddenly the scene is changed. The heavens are opened, and the pit yawns, and the eternal song and the eternal wail are both begun. O may we then rise, with a great multitude saved through our unworthy instrumentality, to "shine with them as the brightness of the firmament, as the stars for ever and ever."

AMERICAN HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The following is the plan recommended by the American Home Missionary Society, for the formation of male or female Auxiliaries, alluded to in the Address of the Society, published in the last Recorder:—

GENERAL PLAN OF AUXILIARY SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The Executive Committee recommend, in their address, the formation of *Church* or *Congregational Associations* for Home Missions, wherever there exists ability to contribute to this object. These, in the city of New-York, and its vicinity, are respectfully advised to become immediately Auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society. In all places too remote for the convenience of such a connexion as is above recommended, two kinds of societies are desired; the one large and the other small; and the larger to embrace the smaller, as recommended in the following form of a constitution. The larger societies are intended for cities or counties, or a number of towns, to be immediately Auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society, and thus to become the medium of communication between the Parent Institution and the smaller societies, which for the sake of distinction should be called *Associations*. And it is recommended, that in every town or parish, there be formed two such Associations, the one composed of *males*, the other of *females*.

Form of a Constitution for Auxiliary Societies.

Art. I. This society shall be known by the name of the Domestic Missionary Society of ; and shall be auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society.

Art. II. This Society shall be composed of such individuals as shall contribute annually to its funds, together with the members of the several church and congregational Associations for Home Missions within the limits of .*

Art. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, a Treasurer and a Secretary, to be chosen at the annual meeting. These officers, in connexion with at least one person elected from each of the several Associations of gentlemen composing the Society, shall constitute a Board of Directors, of whom not less than five, shall be a quorom at any meeting regularly convened.

Art. IV. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors, to meet at the call of the President, and as often as shall be necessary for the transaction of business: to fill their own vacancies; to adopt the most energetic measures in their power, to accomplish the object of the Society; especially, by distributing such publications as may be committed to them by the parent institution; by deputing some of their number to attend the annual meeting of the several associations; and in general, by using all suitable means to excite an interest in the cause of Home Missions.

Art. V. The funds of the Society, after defraying incidental expenses, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the parent Society, with directions as to the section of country, in which it shall be expended in missionary labour, should the Board deem it important to give such directions.

Art. VI. The Society shall meet as often as called by the Directors; and annually, on the day of March, when the officers shall be elected; the accounts of the Treasurer, properly audited, shall be presented; and the annual report of the Directors received; and when this Constitution may be amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present.

Art. VII. A copy of the Constitution, authenticated by the Secretary, together with the names and the residences of the officers annually elected, and also a copy of each annual report, shall be transmitted to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, as early as the first of April in each year.

Rules for the Government of Church or Congregational Associations for Home Missions.

1. This Association shall be called the [or Female] Missionary Association of Church [or Congregation] auxiliary to the American Home Missionary Society, [or the Auxiliary Society of .]

2. Every person who shall contribute annually to the funds, shall be a member.

3. The affairs of the Association shall be conducted by a first and second Director, [or Directress], a Secretary, a Treasurer, and four Collectors, who shall be chosen annually, and together, shall constitute a committee.

4. It shall be the duty of the Committee to meet, at least once in three months; to appoint assistant collectors, and transact such other business as may come before them.

5. The first Director, [or Directress] and in case of his [or her] absence, the second Director [or Directress] shall preside in all meetings of the Association, and shall have power to call special meetings at pleasure.

The Secretary shall keep the records, and manage the correspondence.

The Treasurer shall take charge of the money collected, and after deducting incidental expenses, shall pay the same to the American Home Missionary Society, [or to the Auxiliary Society of .]

It shall be the duty of the Collector, to solicit and receive contributions. For this purpose they shall make a suitable division of their labours, call upon the individuals within their respective limits, take the names of persons disposed to contribute, together with the sums which they will give for the year, and shall pay the amount of their collections to the Treasurer, previous to the next annual meeting of the Association.

6. The Association shall meet annually, on the *Second Monday* in March of each year, when the report shall be read, and the election of officers held; and when these rules may be altered by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

7. The Annual Report of this Association, shall be transmitted by the Secretary, to the Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, [or to the Auxiliary Society of], immediately after the annual meeting of the Association.

* In some cases, the territory of a county may be found too large for one auxiliary society, and it may be expedient to form two in it, each embracing a smaller number of towns, in which meetings may be more easily convened.

ON PRIVATE PRAYER.

Among the various and important duties which a Christian is called to discharge, there is none more important than private prayer, and perhaps there is not one which lukewarm Christians are more disposed to neglect. While we are spiritual, and enjoy the life of religion, we love the duties of the closet; but no sooner do we begin to grow cold and languid in our religious experience, than secret prayer begins to grow irksome, and we begin to seek for some decent apology for its neglect. A man will go regularly to the house of God; he will morning and evening call his family together for early devotion; he will be zealous to defend the cause of God, and liberal in contributions to its support; and yet if he be strictly examined, he is a stranger to those divine communions which a Christian hath with his God in secret. This is perhaps a chief reason why so many who are fair outside Christians, exhibit so few signs of spiritual life. But let us consider for a few moments, the nature and attendant circumstances of this sacred and important duty. Contemplate the humble believer in secret converse with his God; how interesting and important are the tho'ts that occupy his heart as he approaches the chamber in which he is to meet and enter into full and entire communion with his best friend—a friend that sticketh closer than a brother—one who feels an interest in all his affairs. If he has had afflictions and troubles, with what confidence does he meet a sympathizing friend who is able and willing to do him good; if he labors under some powerful temptation, with what holy boldness does he throw himself at the feet of one who is able to deliver him, and will deliver him. He is approaching to an Almighty Friend, to whom he may tell all the secrets of his heart. There is not a doubt, there is not a fear, temptation, sorrow, or difficulty, but he may tell it. There is not a weakness but he may confess it, and feel that all these complaints and confessions are made to one who knows us entirely, and who delights to do good and not evil. And if there be any sorrow or distress too mighty for utterance, the God to whom he approaches, understands his case thoroughly, and will send the needed help. Not only may he bring his own wants and afflictions there, but he may also bring before his God the wants of his family, of his friends, and of all mankind. For he may not only ask good things for himself and for his friends, but he is also reminded as he approaches the presence of his Maker, that all men are his brethren; therefore he is taught to say "Our Father who art in Heaven." Here he is reminded of the kindness of him who is "kind to the unthankful and evil;" and who came into the world to save us, even when we were "enemies to him by wicked works." We see, we adore the wondrous mercy of our God, and long to imitate it. If then, there be upon the earth one human being who hath done us harm, our bowels yearn towards him, and we carry him to the throne of mercy, and plead for the blessing of the Lord upon him. Hence we are prepared to say, "forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." It is in the closet that the Christian gains strength for future conflicts; there he obtains such views of himself, and of the divine character, as he obtains no where else; it is there he learns to feel aright for the souls of others; there his charity learns to soar above all minor considerations, and embraces in its arms all who love the Saviour. In his closet more especially, he learns to hate sin with a deeper hatred, and then too he learns to conquer it. There he receives the most important and interesting comments on the holy scriptures; and, in short, if there be an hour and a place which are important above every other, it is the hour and the place which the Christian employs in secret prayer.

Since, then, it is so important to perform this duty, it may not be amiss to state the preparation necessary, and the manner of its proper performance.

1st. Then let us have an eye to it thro'out all the day; and in order to do this, let us have certain hours sacredly set apart for this work; without this nothing will be done.

2d. When the hours of this sacred work are designated, let nothing prevent us from attending to them; let not company, business, pleasure, or indolence, prevent us keeping the hour; and let our arrangements for business, pleasure, company, or whatever else may engage our attention, be always made with a special reference to this sacred intercourse with heaven. If we are not inflexible here, all will be lost

3d. Endeavor all the day so to walk that you may not be afraid or ashamed to approach the presence of your Maker; strive so to live that no sin may interpose its darkening influence between you and your God.

4th. For some time previous to your going into your closet, call your heart to a solemn account; give it a thorough examination, and let no fault however trivial pass unnoticed; remember you are coming before the Lord Jehovah; inquire for all your wants, and bring them humbly before him that they may be supplied. Endeavor to have your heart deeply impressed with a sense of your own helplessness, and of the mighty power and abundant grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. Be not soon discouraged, but urge your plea with all the ardor and persevering earnestness of one who feels assured of ultimate success. Remember the case of the importunate widow, and make all haste to the Judge that he may avenge you. Finally bear on your hearts the situation of others—their present and eternal interests: we enlarge the sphere of our own comforts every time we pray for the souls of others; and our own souls lose many a precious visitation, because we are too contracted in our petitions.

Let us remember the importance of this duty, and let no excuse lead us to its neglect. If ever we apostatize, that apostacy will be apt to commence with the neglect of the duties of the closet. OBSERVER.

From the S. S. Visitant.

"THE CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER,"

BY THOMAS DICK.

From this interesting volume, which is "intended to illustrate the connexion of Science and Philosophy with Religion, and with the moral improvement of mankind," we shall endeavor to make frequent extracts.

The 2d chapter is composed of "Illustrations of the Omnipotence of the Deity." After endeavoring to give a definite idea of the magnitude of the earth, the author proceeds:—

"Hitherto, then, we have fixed only on a determinate magnitude—on a scale of a few inches, as it were, in order to assist us in our measurement and conception of magnitudes still more august and astonishing. When we contemplate, by the light of science, those magnificent globes which float around us in the concave of the sky, the earth, with all its sublime scenery, stupendous as it is, dwindles into an inconsiderable ball. If we pass from our globe to some of the other bodies of the planetary system, we shall find that one of these stupendous orbs is more than 900 times the size of our world, and encircled with a ring 200,000 miles in diameter, which would nearly reach from the earth to the moon, and would enclose within its vast circumference, several hundreds of worlds as large as ours. Another of these planetary bodies, which appears to the vulgar eye only as a brilliant speck on the vault of heaven, is found to be of such a size, that it would require 1400 globes of the bulk of the earth to form one equal to it in dimensions. The whole of the bodies which compose the solar system (without taking the sun and the comets into account,) contains a mass of matter 2500 times greater than that of the earth. The sun himself is 520 times larger than all the planetary globes taken together; and one million three hundred thousand times larger than the terraqueous globe. This is one of the most glorious and magnificent visible objects, which either the eye or the imagination can contemplate; especially when we consider, what perpetual, and incomprehensible, and powerful influence he exerts, what warmth, and beauty and activity he diffuses, not only on the globe we inhabit, but over the more extensive regions of surrounding worlds. His energy extends to the utmost limits of the planetary system—to the planet Herschel, which revolves at the distance of 1800 millions of miles from his surface, and there, he dispenses light, and colour, and comfort, to all the beings connected with that far-distant orb, and to all the moons which roll around it.

"Here the imagination begins to be overpowered and bewildered in its conceptions of magnitude, when it has advanced scarcely a single step in its excursions through the material world: For, it is highly probable, that all the matter contained within the limits of the solar system, incomprehensible as its magnitude appears, bears a smaller proportion to the whole mass of the material universe, than a single grain of sand to all the particles of matter contained in the body of the sun and his attending planets."

From Carter's Letters.

DR. CHALMERS.

Precisely at 2 o'clock, the Doctor ascended the desk. He is, apparently, about the age of 55, with a short, thick-set, clumsy form, and a heavy, pock-broken face, exhibiting few external indications of talent. The first sentence he uttered, showed that the refinements of education have not divested his pronunciation of the broad Scotch accent, which is sometimes so marked, as to render his language scarcely intelligible to an English ear. It is not at all improbable that these national peculiarities of dialect, have added somewhat to his popularity with the lower classes, although he has a much more substantial foundation for his fame.

After the usual preparatory exercises, he commenced his exposition of a passage in the epistle of James—"For the wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." His great object was to censure ecclesastical pride and intolerance, and to inculcate the most liberal principles of Christian charity. The peculiarity of his tenets, is probably well known to many of my readers. He has no other creed than the Bible, and professes to belong to no particular denomination of Christians:—

"Slave to no party—bigot to no sect."

His charity is as wide as Christendom, & his philanthropy embraces the whole human family. I believe the Doctor's liberality, impressed upon the minds of others, by the influence of his commanding talents, has been productive of much positive good.

To him was assigned, on this occasion, the difficult task of addressing an audience, composed of about equal proportions of Roman Catholics and rigid Presbyterians. There is an amalgamation of the two sects in the Board of Trustees, who have the management of the institution. When he began to speak with perfect freedom of all sects, and denounce the eternal collisions between them, I was unable to perceive how he would escape the point to which his doctrines were tending, without giving serious offence, to one or the other party of his hearers. But he held the balance with an even hand, and where his ingenuity could not untie, his boldness severed the Gordian knot. That neither sect might complain of partiality, he censured the defects of both.

Dr. Chalmers has none of the graces of oratory, either as it regards his elocution or his gestures. Both of these are positively bad. The effect of his preaching, arises from vigorous thought, boldness of conception, and earnestness of manner. He throws himself forward, as if he would pitch headlong from the pulpit; he clenches his white pocket handkerchief firmly in his fist, and brings down his hand as if smiting some one at his feet; this gesture is uniform, answering fully to what Hamlet calls "sawing the air," and nothing but the conviction that it is wholly involuntary, can reconcile it to the hearer; the orator seems convulsed with the throes of thought;—and the grandeur of his periods, rolling out, one after the other, in rapid succession, leaves the mind little time for dwelling on minor considerations.

His manner approaches very nearly to what in our country, would be called methodistical. For some minutes, he continues to kindle gradually, and the tones of his voice grow louder and louder till he fairly thunders. As he ascends these climaxes of all that is sublime in imagery or violent in gesture, the listener sits astounded at the bolts which are falling around him. The audience are silent as death, and "the boldest holds his breath for a time." Then comes a respite—a break, in which the language of the speaker is in an under tone, so low as to be scarcely audible. I cannot illustrate his manner better, than by comparing him to a torrent of his native hills, which at one time rushes impetuously down its rugged bed, and then glides away, in a deep and silent current.

The discourse occupied rather more than an hour. I have no time for attempting its outlines. A tolerable sketch was given in some of the papers, and the whole of it has been published in a pamphlet form. The speaker has the same prominence at home, as he has in the eyes of foreigners. He is almost idolized by the people of Glasgow. From what I observed, I should think him very accessible and popular in his manners. We paused a moment, at the door of the church, till he came out. A large circle of ladies and gentlemen approached familiarly, and shook him cordially by the hand:—

"E'en children followed with endearing wile,
And plack'd his gown, to gain the good man's smile."

Religious Intelligence.

LETTER FROM MRS. WADE.

Though letters of later date have been received from the Burman missionaries, we are persuaded the few extracts below, we have been permitted to make from a letter of Mrs. Wade, to a lady in this county, will not be without interest.—*Bap. Register.*

"*Dorgepore, Nov.* 18, 1825.

"MY VERY DEAR MRS. ——,

"You can never in America, realize how it has encouraged our hearts under the dark and trying scenes through which we are passing, to learn that meetings were appointed for solemn prayer and supplication in our behalf, when the news of our afflicted state first reached America. We often think that it is in answer to the prayer of faith that our lives have been thus preserved.

We have not yet heard the fate of any of the eleven Burman converts, excepting Moungshwaba, who still remains in Rangoon to take care of the mission house. He is a very interesting Christian, and we hear a good account of him. We shall never forget our last communion season with them. It was only the day before the war commenced. Some of them bade me farewell with many tears, while Mr. Wade was a prisoner.

"I wish you could know what an interesting circle of friends we have here in the dear English missionaries of Calcutta and Serampore. They have been very kind indeed to us ever since we arrived from America. The Rev. Mr. Lawson, our respected and beloved agent here, having spent some time in our beloved country, felt more interested, if possible, in our welfare than any of the rest. I shall never forget with what affection he received us when we arrived from Rangoon. But he is now no more! After a short illness, on the 21st of October, his happy spirit was released from its prison of clay. His life was indeed that of the righteous, and his last end was "joy inexpressible and full of glory." He has left a most affectionate wife, and 9 sweet children, to mourn his early exit. Could you have seen the little band of weeping missionaries follow him to the tomb, how would your kind heart participate in what we all so deeply feel.

"*Dec.* 6, 1825.—Since writing the above our hearts have been encouraged and rejoiced by the arrival of dear brother and sister Boardman. The Herald was indeed a treasure. You can never in America know what a feast such publications are to us. I perceived in one of the numbers of March, 1825, the great contrast made between foreign and domestic missions very ably discussed. Why is it that a missionary to India is so much caressed, admired and flattered; while the dear missionary whose path is marked in our native country is almost forgotten? It is not so here: we look upon all the servants of God as engaged in one common object: and the interesting accounts of the dear brethren among the Indians of America often affect us to tears. I dare say that many of our most excellent brethren in the western missions have been almost discouraged at times, by being thus neglected. But their reward is in heaven. I am sure that the excess of admiration excited by a minister's merely receiving an appointment to Burmah, Ceylon, Palestine, or Hindostan, is far from being agreeable to all. Would the churches of America wish to judge which of their ministers is greatest, let them read the lesson which Christ taught his disciples. But when one nameless and very interesting writer says, that the "Foreign missionary has within his reach all that heart can desire," he does not make a proper distinction between Bengal and Burmah. I have often said that we could live very comfortably in Rangoon. But after all we cannot obtain luxuries. The table of a plain farmer in New-York state is certainly better than we can possibly keep. I have never seen an Englishman or American, that could feel comfortable here for a very long time without bread. This cannot be obtained in Rangoon without the expense and trouble of sending to Bengal for flour, and then making it ourselves; which cannot be done in this hot climate more than two or three months in the year, without great exposure of health. As to economy, I would observe that we found the sum which the missionaries allowed themselves for the support of their families, just enough to make us comfortable and no more. But since the commencement of the war, almost every article of provision both in Rangoon and here, have become so much more expensive, that we are obliged to study the strictest economy. We have not yet been obliged to draw any thing extra for our family expenses, and hope things will be cheaper soon. I have made these remarks in order that you may think of us just as we do really live. Pray much for us, for clouds and thick darkness cover our path. "Ever affectionately yours,

"D. B. L. WADE."

DEATH OF DRS. KNAPP AND VATER.

Extract of a letter lately received by Professor Chase, principal of the Theological Institution at Newton, from Halle, in Germany; translated for the Christian Watchman.

"At the request of Dr. Vater, I send you, my friend, the accompanying works—the tables, as a present for the College at Washington, and the other as a present for yourself. But alas! I must at the same time, communicate the melancholy intelligence, that this worthy man was two days ago, removed by death, after a sickness of two months. The venerated Knapp was called away some months before. Thus our University has lost two of its most distinguished Professors. The place of Dr. Knapp is filled by Professor Tholuck, from Berlin, and by Professor Thilo."

From Burmah.—Capt. Sheed, of the ship Asia, arrived at Philadelphia, in 115 days from Madras, reports that a treaty of peace was signed between the Burmese and British on the 24th of February, at Yandaloo, 42 miles below Ava. The prisoners were all restored, 25 lacs of rupees paid down, 25 more to be paid in 100 days, and 50 lacs in twelve months. The provinces of Arracan, Martaban, Yai, Marque and Tavoy to be retained by the English. The commissioner on the part of the Burmese was Dr. Price, the American missionary. Mr. and Mrs. Judson were alive and well.——The bishop of Calcutta died suddenly at Trickinopolly, near Madras, on the 4th of April.

A good way of remembering the Jubilee of Independence.

Letter to the Treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society of Massachusetts.

ROXBURY, *July* 4, 1826.

DEAR SIR—I send you twelve dollars; ten for the Theological School, and two for the Domestic Missionary Society; and I do engage to give the sum of one dollar per month for that Society, as long as God, who giveth us all things, shall give me the means to do it, beginning from this day; as the best way that I can express my gratitude to him for our independence, and civil and religious freedom.

Maine Missionary Society.—This Society held its 19th Anniversary at Kennebunkport, on Wednesday, 28th ult. The Society employed, the last year, 38 missionaries, the amount of whose labors is about four hundred weeks—equal to the services of eight ministers constantly, at the expenditure of about $2000. The great disproportion between services rendered, and expenses incurred, arises from the fact, that the destitute, to whom the means of grace are furnished, themselves, by their contributions, defray a part, and in some instances the greater part of the expense of the missions.

Destitute Churches in Connecticut.—The report of the Directors of the Domestic Missionary Society in this state, mentions that sixteen churches have been assisted during the past year, and that more than that number remain unaided, for want of the necessary means. More than *thirty* churches in Connecticut must be assisted, or they will, probably, fall to decay!

Funds of Ecclesiastical Societies.—The Supreme court, at its late session in New-Haven, decided unanimously, that the funds of Ecclesiastical Societies, in Connecticut, are not liable to taxation.

The amount of donations to the Board of Foreign Missions, from May 19 to June 20, was $8,335. of this sum, about $3000 were received from four congregational Societies in Boston.

The Episcopal Convention held its annual session at Newton, Connecticut, on the 7th and 8th ult. It was attended by the Bishop, the Clergy generally, and about forty Lay Delagates.

Rev. Jonas King was at Smyrna, the latter part of March, waiting for the effects which the Greek pirates took from him and left at Rhodes. He spent most of his time at Smyrna, in conversing with the Greeks, and reading the scriptures to them.

An Example.—The Sabbath steam-boat from Boston to Nahant has been discontinued; many of the proprietors themselves joining in the remonstrance of the religious public of that city, and declaring the proceeding to be subversive of the good order and proper observance of that day, and a violation of the moral feelings of community.

Orphan Asylum.—The court of chancery of the state of New-York has decreed a contested bequest of $50,000 in favour of this excellent institution. A gift of real property by will to executors, *in trust* for a charitable corporation, is valid, notwithstanding the statute of wills, and though made direct to the corporate body, it might be void.—*Bap. Reg.*

Praise on the Public Devotions of Ministers.—The National Journal has published an article on this subject, condemning such kind of things. If censure on such improper conduct were of any avail, it would have ceased to have been necessary long ago; but the world flatters the world, and Christians do not always remember that they belong to a different kingdom.—*ib.*

Baptist Ministers.—The Hon. Aaron Leland has been Lieutenant Governor of Vermont, and he is now held up again for that station, with Ezra Butler for Governor.—These gentlemen are both able Baptist ministers.—*ib.*

New Church.—The corner stone of the second Presbyterian Church in Troy, was laid on Wednesday of week before last.

The church in Park-street Boston, has, with great unanimity, invited Rev. Justin Edwards, of Andover, to be their pastor.

Greek University.—This institution was opened in the island of Corfu, in November, 1824. The number of its under graduates shortly amounted to 76—of whom 40 were from the Ionian islands, and the remainder principally from Continental Greece. It is under the immediate direction of Lord Guildford, who was the principal agent in its establishment, and whose perseverance in removing the difficulties that opposed the design, has only been equalled by the benevolence and philanthropy which gave it birth. The other officers are ten professors, who deliver lectures in theology, philosophy, mathematics, classics, history, botany, law, medicine, and the Hebrew and Arabic languages. The students discover a modesty and propriety of deportment, and a diligence of application, highly creditable and pleasing.—*Rec. & Tel.*

New College proposed.—A committee of the N. Hampshire Legislature have reported a resolution, "that it is expedient to establish a literary institution, under the authority of this state, to be be located in some town in the county of Merrimac, and that provision be made to unite Dartmouth College with such institution, under such limitations as the Legislature may direct, and that the literary fund be appropriated to the use of such institution." The literary fund consists of 1-2 per cent on the capital stock of the banks in the state, the proceeds of which, to this time, amount to $30,000.

Revivals.

We continue to hear encouraging accounts from Auburn; and the present appears to be a time of much interest there. We also learn from the Brunswick (Me.) Herald, that twelve of the Cadets at West Point, have become the hopeful subjects of grace.

The work has somewhat declined in several places within this district of country: and while we regret the circumstance, we would also take the liberty to remind some of our clerical patrons, that we have been expecting to be furnished with narratives, such as might with propriety be given to the public. These ought not to be withholden, or too long delayed.

In Vermont, the good work continues to be powerful; and in Connecticut and Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, there are several towns which are peculiarly favored with the divine influence.

The revival in Jamaica, L. I. began in March last. Twenty-two persons made a public profession of religion on the first Sabbath in July, of whom eighteen received the ordinance of baptism.

Extract of a letter from Rev. EZRA GOING, to the Editor of the Watchmah, dated Buffalo, July 21.

Dear Sir—It will gladden your heart and Zion's friends generally, to know that the cause of Christ is flourishing in some places in this region, and that their missionaries are not laboring in vain, nor cultivating a sterile soil. No: soon after I came to this village, a pleasing revival of religion commenced; the refreshing season has now subsided, and 40 or 50 precious souls were fruits of it, gathered, we hope, to eternal life. In Hamburg, also, three weeks since, I had the pleasure of baptizing four on a profession of faith, where there was "much water." And in Amherst and Florence, I have much encouragement. The old church has been comforted, and stimulated to duty. A new one, of 20 members, with pleasing prospects, has been formed in Amherst, as the fruit of my poor labors. About 15 have recently obtained hope in Christ, and the work is silently progressing. Eight have been baptized; others are waiting an opportunity.

My beloved brother and fellow-laborer, the Rev. W. Metcalf, a few miles south, enjoys a rich harvest as the fruit of his faithful labors. For several months he has been encloped with the reformation. He has just cheered me with the intelligence, that he has baptized nearly 40 in Sardinia, 10 in Freedom, and some in China. The good work still continues. Pray for us and for Zion. Yours truly, E. GOING.

In a postscript, Mr. Going adds—

"Let the friends of Tract Societies be encouraged. Besides many pleasing effects of the Tracts I have distributed, that have come under my own observation, I have just received a pleasing account of some Tracts I gave to a stranger in January. He was a *swearing man*, and his *wife careless.* I conversed and prayed with him, and gave him some Tracts, which he received with tearful eyes. I have not seen him since, but I received a line yesterday, saying, "Mr. —— and wife have been baptized." Praise the Lord."

The Union Trinitarian Church, of East and West Bridgewater, Ms. was organized June 20th, by an ecclesiastical council duly convoked agreeably to congregational usage. The object of the organization of this church and the society with which it is connected, is to secure to themselves the preaching of "the faith once delivered to the saints."

Rev. Mr. Gay offered the introductory prayer: Rev. Mr. Hitchcock preached an appropriate discourse, from Ps. xxvii. 4. Rev. Dr. Codman read the articles and covenant, and admitted this body of believers to the fellowship of the church. Rev. Mr. Huntington offered the concluding prayer.

The number of members was 19—11 males and 8 females, principally from the churches in E. and W. Bridgewater. A considerable addition is expected to this infant church, by letter and profession, at the next communion. The church is now experiencing the smiles of the Great Head of the Church. A pleasing revival of religion has commenced among them, since their organization, which is now in progress. Twelve or fifteen persons are rejoicing in hope, as the first fruits of it. Several others are making the important inquiry, "What shall we do to be saved?" It is worthy of notice, that a day of fasting and prayer was observed, previous to the formation of the church, in reference to that event, and to a revival of religion. We mention these encouraging prospects, as an acknowledgement of the great goodness of God towards this church; and to solicit a *special* interest in the prayers of saints, that it may continue to experience the effusions of the Holy Ghost.—*Rec. & Tel.*

A correspondent at Cold Spring, Cattaraugus co. N. Y. says: "The Lord has been pleased to bless us with a revival of religion. Although but few have been brought out of nature's darkness, yet the change is great in this infant settlement. About forty have come over on the Lord's side. The woods now have rest on the Lord's day, which formerly were ransacked by those who hunt for wild beasts."

Rel. Intel.

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1826.

Profanation of the Sabbath.—When we first commenced this subject, we did not mean to extend our remarks beyond the limits of a single number; and we shall now finish what we have to say, by answering two or three objections which will be urged against the measures we have proposed.

1st. It will be said that we have proposed nothing which is new. But the faithful preacher will continue to bring forth from the "treasures" of inspiration, things which are *old*, as well as those which are *new*. And if old things that are of vital importance have been neglected, no time should be lost in bringing them forward. The objection, however, is destitute of foundation: for we will venture to assert, that a proper union of the measures we have recommended, has never yet been effected. There has been occasional preaching, and here and there an individual case of discipline. But what can be expected from either of these measures, unless both are perseveringly pursued at the same time? And what can the feeble efforts of one church avail, while the other churches remain inactive? If our ministers could unite in one simultaneous effort in bringing the subject of the Christian Sabbath, in all its bearings, before the people of their charge; and at the same time prevail upon the churches to pursue the work of discipline with faithfulness and perseverance; they would then be prosecuting at least a *new* experiment; and for ourselves we have not the least hesitation in believing that it would prove a successful one. We are aware that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church recommended preaching and discipline, a year or two since, as the surest method of checking the profanation of the Sabbath: but, at the same time, we remember that the thing was not done in concert. Nothing like a simultaneous, continued and systematic effort was attempted. It was expected only that *some time in the course of a certain month*, each minister should devote *one* of his Sabbaths to the subject, and that upon the strength of *one or two* sermons at most, the church were to be aroused to the important, difficult and self-denying work of discipline, till the profanation of holy time should be entirely prevented. Such an expectation would fail, of course.

2d. It will be urged, perhaps, that there are good treatises on the sanctification of the Sabbath, already in circulation. To some extent this is doubtless true: but if it were also true that there is any work in circulation which could exactly meet the present state of public feeling, it would still remain to be proved that such a work would be read. The subject has come to be an uninviting one. Men naturally incline to violate the Sabbath, and as naturally strive to torture their minds against conviction. But a work of the requisite character, *we* believe, has not yet been put into circulation; and if it had, there would still be wanting the office-work of a living preacher, to press the truths contained in it, upon the drowsy consciences of his hearers. Nothing short of this could awaken them to a full sense of duty.

3d. It will be urged by some, that the subject presents no formidable difficulties; that the arguments in favor of the sanctification of the Sabbath are clear, and of a convincing nature; and that, after all, there is no need of misconception.

This statement is doubtless true: but it is far from being peculiar to the case in hand. The doctrines and duties of the Christian religion are *all* clearly revealed. They are all fortified with sound argument: and there is no need of misconception, respecting any one of them. Yet error is always at hand. The enemies of truth are ever searching out some new method of attack. Every species of sophistry is sure to be tried; and the arch-deceiver of souls will practice every form of subtlety, to keep men in voluntary ignorance, to fill them with doubts, or to fix them in the bonds of self-deception. Hence, the faithful minister will always be upon the alert. He will not trust to any single course of instruction; but will be constantly shaping his arguments according to circumstances. He will meet every new system of attack, unmask every species of sophistry, and search out the most hidden sources of error, so as if possible to prevent the enemies of truth from perverting it; and the friends of truth from being led astray.

Now what we desire of our clergymen is, that they should pursue precisely this course in relation to the Christian Sabbath. We ask them to inquire what arguments or insinuations—what sophistry or subtlety has been employed, to produce the lax state of feeling which is at present so visible among our churches and congregations. We would have them search deep into the foundations of this mischief, and drag it forth to light; and not content themselves with repeating old forms of argument, which have long since had their day, and been subjected to every possible form of perversion. Much less would we have them trust to treatises and essays, which will never be read or digested. Let them do their *whole* duty in relation to this matter; & then shall we see the churches awaken to the business of discipline: and when ministers and churches thus unite in one systematic and continuous effort in the cause, their influence will be speedily felt; and every class of community will eventually participate in it. This we believe is the only course which will rescue our land from the growing mischief of Sabbath breaking. Other means may be occasionally resorted to; but unless these are pursued, nothing or next to nothing will be accomplished. Again, then, would we affectionately and earnestly call upon the clergymen in this section of the country, to take the matter into solemn consideration; and to begin this portion of their office-work in earnest; before the evils which are still increasing, shall have become too powerful for their influence.

The late Mr. Fisk.—The letter of which the subjoined is an extract, was written by Mr. Fisk just two days before his death; and it may perhaps have been the last which was ever written by his own hand. It was addressed to a relative of his, who is now engaged in classical studies, with a view of eventually qualifying himself for the ministry; and it may convey a useful hint to others, who are in similar circumstances.

"*Beyroot, Oct.* 8, 1825.

* * * "I trust, dear C——, that you have so thoroughly examined your own heart and the word of God, that I need not now call on you to investigate the ground of your hope, or to try the nature of your religion; yet, however satisfactory the result of former investigations, a new one can never be amiss. Indeed, through life, one part of our business must be to detect the deceits of our own hearts, and one of our most important studies is the knowledge of ourselves. Are you then, a child of God, an heir of heaven, a disciple of Jesus; regenerated, pardoned, and justified; humble, holy, voluntarily consecrated to Christ and his service; pledged of your own accord to deny yourself, to crucify the flesh with its affections and lusts; to forget self, and labor for Christ and his elect, and to spend your whole life in this work? Here, then, you have taken your stand. The pledge is given to Christ and his church. The vow is made and recorded in heaven. You are no more your own, and have no longer any private interests. Body and soul, time, talents, studies and attainments, health, strength and life, are all consecrated "*Christo et Ecclesiæ.*" Feel, then, sensibly, on what holy and awful ground you stand, and pray most earnestly to the God of all grace, that he would keep you, and help you, and enable you to maintain the high ground you have assumed, and to walk with Christ all the days of your life. May the Head of the Church send you where it is best you should go, and above all, may He make you very humble, prayerful, zealous, benevolent, exemplary, and useful."

Short Practical Essays on the Sabbath.—We are pleased to learn, from the Connecticut Observer, that a little work of much merit, bearing this title, has recently been published in Norwich. The author is "A Clergyman of New-England;" and the substance of what he has now offered, was originally contained in a series of numbers which appeared a few years ago in the Panoplist. The editor of the Observer says, respecting the work, that "it is well fitted to produce a right impression concerning the Sabbath"—that it is "suitable for a Sabbath School library"—and that "it should be possessed by every family in the land." The following are given as the principal topics:—

"On the Universality and Perpetuity of the Sabbath. On the change of the Sabbath from the *seventh* to the *first* day of the week. On the Sanctification of the Sabbath. What is forbidden on the Sabbath. The Sabbath has been observed as a day of sacred rest, by the people of God in every age. On the blessings of the Sabbath. God regards every profanation of the Sabbath with peculiar displeasure."

We hope that the work will soon find its way into this part of the country.

Theatre.—We noticed with much regret, a while ago, though we did not mention the circumstance to our readers, that the Mayor of New-York had been prevailed upon to assist at the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of a new theatre in that city. The following paragraph from the Connecticut Observer, exhibits the Mayor of Boston in a different point of light.

"We published last week, the opinion of Mr. Quincy, the present Mayor of Boston, on the subject of Theatres. In the memoirs of his father, a distinguished patriot and scholar, whom none will accuse of bigotry—after acknowledging that he was *amused* at the theatre in Charleston, we notice that he adds—"But as a citizen, and friend to the morals and happiness of society, I should strive hard against the admission, and much more the establishment of a theatre, in any state of which I was a member." And after attending the theatre in London, he says—"I am still further satisfied in my opinion, that the stage is the nursery of vice, and disseminates the seeds of it, far and wide, with an amazing and baneful success."

Such will ever be the decision of an honest and virtuous mind, unbiassed by prejudice.

Boston Sabbath Schools.—The Recorder and Telegraph mentions that the number of Superintendents and Teachers which are employed in the Sabbath Schools attached to the orthodox congregations in Boston, is nearly or quite *two hundred;* and that the increase of schools occasions an increasing demand for teachers. These circumstances give us a very favorable impression respecting the cause in that city.

Mr. Potter.—We learn from the Boston papers, that Rev. Mr. Potter, late President of Geneva College, is to be installed Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, on the 29th inst. Bishop Hobart is expected to preach on the occasion. St. Paul's church is situated by the Mall, which encloses the commons, and is one of the best congregations in the city.

Respect to the Dead.—Yesterday week, a large procession of the citizens of Albany moved thro' State-street, and repaired to Doctor Chester's church, where services were held, in reference to the death of the two ex-Presidents of the United States. The services consisted of prayer, singing, &c. An eulogy was delivered by Judge Duer.

It is said that the late Ex-Presidents, Adams and Jefferson, have both left memoirs of their own lives, for posthumous publication.

Salvation Made Sure.—The little work of Mr. BACON'S, bearing this title, we are glad to see, has found its way into the bookstores of this village.

The Children's Friend.—We continue to receive the numbers of this little periodical tract, and we are pleased to find that it loses nothing of its interest.

The Editor of this paper acknowledges the receipt of the following donations to the American Colonization Society, being collections made on the 4th ult.:—

North-Norwich, Chenango co.	$7 00
Moscow, Livingston co.	2 17
Bridgewater, Pres. Society,	3 31

Political.

FOREIGN.

From England.—The ship Dalhousie Castle, Capt. Walton, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York on Wednesday last, but brings little news of importance of a date later than before received.

London, June 10.—Cadiz and Gibraltar letters mention that several guerilla parties are now roving about the mountainous districts of Andalusia, bidding defiance to the local authorities. One of them lately carried off fifty horses belonging to the French garrison in Cadiz, which were at pasture in the neighborhood of Chiclana. This party the next day attacked the Carthusian convent, in the vicinity of Xeres, and compelled the monk to give them a sum of money, and a supply of horses. The chief rendezvous of these parties is the Serrana de Ronda. The misery and wretchedness prevailing throughout all Spain, could scarcely be credited, although the poor people have some temporary relief in view, in consequence of the promising state of the next harvest which bids fair to be abundant.

From the Paris Etoile, June ?

Constantinople, May 10.—The Turks expect with impatience, the promised consignment of the heads and ears of the christians of Missolonghi. It is added that five captains, taken prisoners by the Turks, are to be led in triumph through the city, and executed before the gate of the Seraglio, or, according to others, in one of the suburbs of the Christians, either Pera or Galatea. The fall of Missolonghi has produced the greatest consternation at Hydra; the people oppose the departure of the Primates who intend to go to Piada, the new residence of the central government. At Napoli de Romania, where, at first, they would not believe that the English had done nothing to save Missolonghi, the people abandoned themselves to despair, and curse all the Franks, whom they consider, without exception, as their mortal enemies, and to whom they attribute all the misfortunes which overwhelm Greece.

Russia.—The Emperor Nicholas has issued an ukase, by which foreigners are permitted to obtain naturalizations, and form part of Russian trading companies.

The Austrian Observer announces that the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas is postponed to the middle of August, in consequence of the death of the Empress Elizabeth.

Extract of a private letter of the 4th of June from Leipsic: "It appears decided that the Grand Duke Constantine will not attend the coronation at Moscow. Apprehensions are said to be entertained that his arrival would excite passions that might lead to an explosion. It is moreover added, that his presence in the capital of Poland is now more necessary than ever, as fresh commotions begin to be felt in several of the provinces of that kingdom."

Agriculture in Russia.—The Agricultural Society of Moscow, over which Prince Galitzin presides, and to which the late Emperor Alexander gave a considerable grant of land near Moscow, for the purpose of establishing a farm, is going on very prosperously. It has already collected in its school above eighty pupils, from various parts of Russia, even from Kamschatka, and the journal of its proceedings has been so much in demand, that it has been found necessary to reprint the volumes for the first two years.

The Greek Committee at Paris have received intelligence that the Greeks under the command of Nicetas, entered Tripolitza on the 13th of May. The efforts of Ibrahim to succor that place, were wholly unavailing, and he had returned to Patras after suffering considerable losses.

The tribunal of correctional police, in France, have sentenced severally Messrs. Charles Dupeaty, Ferdinand Langle, de Villeneuve, and Duclasseau, editors and proprietors of the literary journal called La Nouveaute, to three months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 300 francs, for having treated of political matters in that paper. Messrs. Ader and Rock, editors and proprietors of Le Frondeur, were sentenced to five days imprisonment, and fined 2000fr. for a similar offence.

Two of the editors of the Corsaire were, a few days ago, severally fined fifty francs, for having inserted articles of a political tendency in that journal.

The Echo du Midi announces, after letters from Rome, that three prelates will shortly be promoted to the Cardinalate. The four hats possessed by France being already bestowed, none of the new cardinals will be taken from the Gallican church.

Thirty-seven men and boys have been destroyed by an explosion of hydrogen gas in the Sawpit at Townly Main Colliery.

A letter received at Washington from Carthagena, states that the loss of property by the late earthquake at Bogota, is computed at half a million of dollars; and that it was supposed the shock had extended along the northern range of the Andes, and into Venezuela.

Accounts from Vera Cruz state that the deaths there from yellow fever had for some time averaged about *one hundred* a day.

Expense of contested Elections.—At the memorable contest for Yorkshire, which lay between Lords Milton and Lascelles, the expense of each candidate was not short of 120,000l.! Every carriage and post-horse throughout the county was in requisition; every inn and tavern was open; and the whole election was one scene of lavish expense, ruinous to any fortunes but those of the two families, which were equal to the enormous pressure. The last Northumberland contest is said to have cost each candidate 3,000l. a day! and the sitting member purchased the return of a few short months at an outlay of 50,000l.

The counsellors Wallace and O'Connell were pretty well paid for their professional services at the Cavan election in Ireland. The one received 1000 guineas, and the other 600 guineas.

The election in the Welsh borough of Denbigh presents a curious scene. A young gentleman named Biddulph, belonging to a wealthy family in the vicinity, is one of the candidates. The returning officer being in the interest of his opponents, has fixed the election so that it must be over three days before Mr. Biddulph *is of age*. His party have engaged three lawyers, at 300l. each, to speak *against time* for the three days.

Africa.—Intelligence has been received by the Colonization Society at Washington city from Liberia, to the 12th of May. The colony was healthy, and in prosperous circumstances. The government of Sierra Leone had adopted measures to put under a state of blockade 300 miles of coast, which would destroy the slave trade carried on within the above jurisdiction. The emigrants from North Carolina were in health. Captains Chase and Cotterell, of the Colombian service, had been upon the coast, looking after negro stealers. Captain Chase gave the colonists 30 stands of arms, 3 casks of gunpowder, and provisions.—*Alb. D. Ad.*

Arctic Land Expedition.—Despatches have been received from Capt. Franklin, of the Arctic land expedition, dated Winter-quarters, Fort Franklin, on the great Bear Lake, September 6. During the summer, three expeditions, under Capt. Franklin, Lieut. Bach, and Dr. Richardson, were made, preparatory to the great objects to be undertaken next year. The expedition under Capt. Franklin went to the mouth of Mackenzie river, which he found to discharge itself into an open sea; there is one island near its mouth, called by Capt. F. Garry's Island. From the summit of this island, the Captain saw the sea to the northward all clear of ice or islands; to the westward he saw the coast to a great distance, his view terminating at very lofty mountains, which he calculates were in longitude of 138 deg. west. The expedition would proceed early in the spring on its ulterior objects. The officers and men were all well and in spirits at the favorable circumstances which had hitherto attended their proceedings.

Mr. Randolph in Liverpool.—Mr. Randolph arrived at Liverpool the 14th of June, and happened to land when a splendid entertainment was given to Mr. Huskisson, chief magistrate of the city, and was invited to partake of it. The interview was mutually gratifying in a high degree, and calculated to cherish good feelings between the two countries. Mr. R.'s health being proposed, he rose and expressed his thanks in some appropriate remarks, in the course of which he said he could never distinguish between the interests of America and England; whatever was beneficial to Liverpool, could not but be highly useful to New-York. The interest of the cotton planter and the cotton spinner were one and the same. The tobacco planter in America, and the merchant and manufacturer in England, who converted that plant into a source of industry and wealth, had but a common interest. He proposed as a toast, "England and America, the Mother and the Daughter." This toast, from its congeniality with what was once uttered by Mr. Canning, in the same room, met with the warmest applause.

DOMESTIC.

Isaac B. Desha.—The Frankfort (Ky.) Argus, of July 19, says, at the latest accounts this miserable man was still alive; but there is not the least chance of his recovery. His windpipe is severed quite in two, and he can take no sustenance, except liquids poured into his mouth.

Georgia.—The chief Engineer of the State, Mr. Fulton, has been forbidden by the Cherokees to pass through their territory, to examine a route for a communication between the waters of Georgia and Tennessee. After the intemperate threats of Gov. Troup, and the attempts of him and his party to drive them from their homes, it is not wonderful that they should feel some enmity against him and his coadjutors.

Fire at Petersburgh, (Va.) again!—Another disastrous fire has taken place at Petersburgh, making the TENTH within the recollection of the Editor of the Republican. It occurred in Walnut-st. two or three days after the one mentioned in our last, and destroyed from 20 to 30 houses.

Ohio Canal Loan.—The New-York papers state, that the loan of one million dollars, has been taken by J. J. Astor, of that city, on terms favorable to the state. The loan is at 6 pr cent. and was taken at a premium. Nearly three millions of dollars were offered the commissioners, from different sources.

A letter received at Norfolk from Vera Cruz, dated June 22, asserts positively, that Commodore Porter has accepted the appointment of Capitan de Navio, (i. e. Captain of a 74 gun ship), with a priority of date, and is in effect Commander in Chief of the whole Mexican Navy.

Shipwrecks.—The sloop Maria, of Buffalo, was driven ashore in a gale on lake Erie, a little below the mouth of Cattaraugus creek, and destroyed, on the 14th ult.

The schr. Phœbe, of Kingston, was wrecked on lake Ontario, same day. Vessel and cargo (salt) lost—crew saved.

An extensive quarry of beautiful white marble has lately been discovered on the estate of Van Burgh Livingston, Esq. Yonkers, Westchester co. The quarry is close to the river, and about 20 miles from New-York.

Total Eclipse of the Sun.—On the 14th Feb. 1831, at 10 o'clock, 54 minutes, A. M. there will appear a black spot on the south limb of the sun, which will gradually increase to the middle of the eclipse. The whole duration will be 2h. 24m.—*Troy Sentinel.*

Ship Letters.—The New-York Gazette states that no less than 94,495 ship letters have been received at the post office in that city from the 1st April to the 1st July ult.

The Supreme Court of Connecticut has decreed that the assignments made by the Eagle Bank to the Savings Institution, in New Haven, are valid; and will be sufficient to replace its deposits. This decision gives the Savings Bank a preference to other creditors.

The premium of $100 for the best essay on Gout and Rheumatism, recently offered by the proprietor of the Medical Recorder, has been awarded to Dr. M. Page, of Richmond, (Virginia.)

The Editor of the Le Roy Gazette, proposes to publish in a volume, the Eulogies pronounced on the characters of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, deceased; to include those delivered by Wm. Wirt, at Washington, Daniel Webster, at Boston, Gov. Tyler, at Richmond, Va. C. C. Cambreling, at New-York, Judge Duer, at Albany, and by other eminent orators in various parts of the United States.

At a late meeting of the Board of Trustees of Union College, the Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, Jr. of Boston, was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; the Rev. Alexis P. Proal, Professor of the French Language; and Maj. Jonas Holland, Instructor of Tactics and Gymnastics.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

Mr. Holley.—It appears from the Kentucky Reporter, that Mr. Holley, having relinquished his projected tour of Europe, will continue in his situation as President of the Transylvania University.

A fourth-of-July orator, whose address appears in the Marietta paper, commenced thus: "*Fellow Citizens and Ladies.*" This reminds us of the last address of George III. to his parliament, when his insanity was discovered by the commencement of his speech thus: "*My Lords and Peacocks.*"—Com. Adv.

MANUMISSIONS.

Sampson David, Esq. a member of the legislature of Tennessee, who died in Jacksonsboro' a few weeks ago, has provided in his will, that all his negroes, 22 in number, which are mostly young, should be manumitted in 1840, or at his wife's death, should that happen sooner; and has made ample provision for their removal to a foreign colony, or to a free state, at their own option.—*Niles' Reg.*

Mr. Herbert B. Elder, who lately died in Petersburg, Va. has left twenty slaves to be transported as freemen, by the first opportunity, to the colony in Liberia.

It is with great pleasure we add, that Mr. Henry Robertson, late of Hampton, Va. has left seven slaves free, with a legacy of fifty dollars for each, to aid their removal and comfortable settlement in Africa. These are gratifying indications of an increasing disposition to afford to those now excluded from the benefits of our institution, a share in the blessings of African colonization.—*African Rep.*

UTICA TRACT SOCIETY.

There have been added to the list of Auxiliary Societies, since the 25th July, the following:

Mt. Vernon, Onei. co.	S. Patten, agt.	$15 00
Vernon Centre, do.	Starr Clark, agt.	23 40
Floyd, do.	C. Bradish, agt.	5 75
Mexico, Oswego co.	Peter Pratt, agt.	22 60

Additional Remittances.

Holland Patent, Oneida co.	P. C. J. D'Angelis, agent,	$5 40
Utica Female,	Mrs. E. Clarke, agt.	5 00
Winfield, Herk. co.	Schuyler Fisher, agt.	4 11

In a former notice of the formation of Auxiliary Societies, the name of the agent of the Winfield Society was erroneously written Pardon Allen: It should have been Schuyler Fisher. The Depository is now amply supplied with bound volumes and separate Tracts; also, with Children's Books, in great variety. It is not generally known how much time is necessarily expended in selecting and packing five or ten thousand pages of Tracts: Therefore we request that orders on the Depository be handed in as early in the day as possible, when they are required to be executed the same day.

E. VERNON, *Gen. Ag't.*

Society's Depository, No. 66, Genesee st.

Progress of Tract Societies.—Copy of a letter from a Baptist clergyman in Oswego county, to the General Agent of the Utica Tract Society, dated July 25, 1826:—

"With pleasure I inform you, that on the 24th inst. a number of the inhabitants of the town of Mexico formed themselves into a Tract Society, auxiliary to the Utica Tract Society, on the plan recommended by Mr. Eastman, agent of the American Tract Society. Dr. Nath'l Butler was appointed President, G. B. Davis, Secretary, and Peter Pratt, Esq Treasurer.

"It would have given pleasure, dear Brother, to your benevolent heart, to have seen the harmony which existed, and the interest which was excited on the subject of distributing those little heralds of salvation, and the devout aspirations that constantly ascended to the throne of grace, that God would bless them to the quickening of saints, to the comforting of the desponding, and to the salvation of perishing sinners. I think I never realised the truth of the declaration more forcibly than I did on this occasion, that "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings, thou hast ordained praise;" when I saw the children come forward and contribute their mite, while their language seemed to be, "Lord, send these little preachers to every destitute family, and let them carry the news of salvation to the children of every cottage, and be instrumental in bringing many to sing around the throne the endless song of redeeming love."

"When we contemplate the mysterious movements of the King of Zion, and behold what he has done; that light and truth have gone before him, and darkness and error have been dispelled; that mercy and peace have been proclaimed in the habitations of cruelty, and the captive exile has been made free; when we contemplate these scenes, we exclaim—"What has God wrought? He has wrought wonders for Zion!" And while we view his goodness, in blessing the exertions of his people, let us realise what is yet to be done. There is much land to possess. How forcible, then, is the language of the prophet—"Say unto Jerusalem, fear thee not; and to Zion, stay not thy hands." Let us not be weary in well doing, for we shall reap in due season, if we faint not. Through the instrumentality of Bible Societies and Tract Societies, and missionary operations, we have in prospect the conversion of the nations and the evangelising of the world. Let us then be unremitting in our exertions, till the inhabitants of the polar regions shall unite in response with the sons of Africa's burning sands, and sing Immanuel's praise, and the people of every clime shall own him Lord of all."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of Fifty Dollars, from the ladies of East Bloomfield, to constitute him a member of the American Board of Commissioners for foreign missions. This is the fourth offering which the ladies of this parish have cast into the Treasury of the Lord, within a few years; having by their charities successively constituted their Pastor a life member of the American Bible Society, the American Education Society, and the American Tract Society. And it is with a grateful heart that he here records these practical tests of their strong attachment to the cause of benevolence—the cause of God.

JULIUS STEELE.

East Bloomfield, July 31, 1826.

Literary Prizes.—The premiums for the Bowdoin Prize Dissertations for 1826, have been awarded by the Corporation of Harvard University, as follows: first Prizes, gold medals of 30 dollars, to John H. W. Page, of Gilmanton, New-Hampshire, and Edward Warren, of Boston; second Prizes, gold medals of 20 dollars, to Cornelius McLean, of Washington, D. C. and Cazneau Palfrey, of Boston.

We have seen in some popular and scientific work, a newly discovered plan for cutting steel with a pewter buzz; the softness of the latter, by its incessant motion, overcoming the hardness of the former, & cutting it into any length that the operator may wish.

ORDINATIONS & INSTALLATIONS.

At Petersburg, Va. on Sunday the 16th ult. at an ordination held by Bishop Moore, 4 young men, viz. Messrs. JOHN GRAMMER, jr. H. ASKWITH, B. PEERS, and L. H. JOHNS, recently students in the Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in Alexandria, D. C. were admitted to the order of Deacons.

On Wednesday, the 12th of July, the Rev. ELIJAH D. WELLS was installed Pastor of the associated Presbyterian church of Oxford, by the Chenango Presbytery. Sermon by the Rev. H. P. Bogue, of Gilbertsville; charge to the Pastor by the Rev. Asa Donaldson, of Guilford; and charge to the people by the Rev. S. Gaslay, of Bainbridge.

DEATHS.

Died, at Pittsfield, Mass. on the 27th ult. DAVID W. CHILD, Attorney at Law, in the 45th year of his age.

Mr. Child had for a number of years resided in this village, and endeared himself to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by his amiable manners and his private virtues. His talents in his profession had secured him a competence of the things of this world, and he had lived several years in the bosom of a beloved family, till death came and tore away the partner of his joys. This sore affliction appears to have been sanctified to him. He became a meek and humble follower of the Lord Jesus Christ, professed his name before men and angels, and continued to walk blameless in the statutes and ordinances of the Great Head of the Church. A few years after the decease of his wife he was seized with a pulmonary complaint, which finally terminated in his dissolution. He had long been preparing for this event, had been settling his affairs and setting his house in order. He had removed his children to the home of his own childhood for protection; and had returned to them from a journey, just two days previous to his decease. His final exit was sudden but tranquil. The light of reason beamed steadily till the last moment, and he was enabled to testify to the truth as it in Jesus, in the most decisive and satisfactory manner. "The presence of God," says an individual who was at his bed side—"the presence of God was vouchsafed to him; and it would be cold unbelief and hardened ingratitude to doubt that he is now before the throne, a happy and glorified spirit." Among other liberal provisions in his will, are the following:—To the Theological Seminary at Auburn, he gave $500. To the Western Education Society $500. To the American Bible Society $500. To the Utica S. School Society $250.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea, saith the spirit that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."

In this village, on the morning of the 2d inst. after a long and afflicting illness, Miss *Eliza*, eldest daughter of Ezra S. Cozier, Esq. in the twentieth year of her age. Her amiable disposition and intelligent mind, have made her beloved and respected by all who knew her; and for the consolation of her absent friends it may not be improper to say, that she bore her sickness with Christian resignation, and died in the full enjoyment of a well grounded hope of a happy immortality beyond the grave. [*Bap. Reg.*

On the 2d inst. Mrs. Nancy Mix, wife of Mr. Charles Mix, aged 26.—On the 5th inst. Mrs. Lucy Slocum, wife of Mr. Leicester Slocum, aged 27.—An infant child of Mr. Jonathan Brown; and an infant child of Mr. William B. Case, aged six months.

In Rome, on the 31st ult. after a long illness, Miss Mary M. Huntington, daughter of George Huntington, Esq. aged 25.

In Auburn, on the 30th ult. Major William Ray, aged 54. His sufferings as a prisoner at Tripoli, are known to the public. He possessed considerable merit as a poet; he was the author of many fugitive pieces, which have been widely circulated in our public journals, and his "Horrors of Slavery," has been generally read. "As a husband, he was tender and sincere; as a father, kind and affectionate; and as a neighbour, generous and hospitable. He has left a widow and three daughters, to mourn his loss."

In Limestone county, S. C. at the residence of John B. Wilkinson, Esq. Mrs. Phebe Johnson, in the 114th year of her age. She was born in Bermuda, in 1712, and was married in 1732, to Capt. Johnson, in the British service, who removed to Georgia with Gen. Oglethorpe at the first settlement of that state, where he remained until the close of the revolution, when he removed to the Bahama Islands, where he died. After his death, Mrs. J. came back to Georgia, and resided with a daughter, who was married in that state, with whom she lived until the death of her daughter, when she took up her residence with her grand daughter, the wife of Judge Wilkinson, with whom she removed to South Carolina. Mrs. J. retained her faculties in an eminent degree to the last, and died with the most perfect composure and resignation, after a short illness. She never used spectacles until she was one hundred years old, and in her latest days, conversed with great accuracy of the scenes and occurrences of her early life.

In Concord, Mass. Mr. Lovel Eastbrook, 28. He leaves a widow, aged 18, who thus has been called to follow to the silent grave her second husband, within the short space of 21 months. It is a remarkable circumstance, that she was married to her first husband on the 28th day of the month, and on the same day of the month, to her second, and lived 3 months, 17 days, 17 hours and 40 minutes with each husband. Her first husband was also 28 years when he died.

At Framingham, Mass. suddenly, on the 7th ult. Dea. Thomas Buckminster, aged 76. He was the youngest son of Col. Joseph B. late of the above place, who was great-grandfather of Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster, late of Boston.

At Lexington, Ky. July 10th, Nelson Nicholas, Esq. Editor of the Kentucky Whig.

At Hempstead C. H. Missouri, very suddenly, Major Hayden, Paymaster in the Army of the United States.

In England, June 7th, the very Rev. William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph's.

At Montreal, the Rev. Abraham Baldwin. Mr. B was a native of the state of Connecticut, received his degree in Yale college, and for the last four years, was engaged as a missionary to the destitute settements of Vermont.

At Galway, Elder Joseph Cornell, aged 36. He had for a number of years devoted his whole time to the work of a missionary, for the purpose of raising funds for the support of schools among the Indians on our western borders.

At Lunenburgh, Vt. Rev. John Willard, formerly pastor of the Congregational church in that town, aged 66.

In Geneva, June 31st, Mrs. Susan R. Clark, wife of Rev. O. Clark, Rector of Trinity Church, and daughter of Hon. John Nicholas, aged 31.

At his residence in Genoa, Cayuga co. July 12, in the 71st year of his age, Gen. John Tillotson, a soldier of the revolution.

In Clarendon, on the 25th ult. William Lewis, Esq. Sheriff of Orleans co. 38.

At Carthagena, Lieutenant Benjamin D. Torrey, of the Colombian navy, a native of Boston.

In Waterloo, Mrs. Eliza Day. In Junius, Mrs. Elizabeth Roosevelt, wife of Nelson Roosevelt. In Penyan, on the 16th ult. Emily Powell, aged 24, consort of John Powell, and daughter of Jared Patchen. In Southport, Tioga co. Lebeus Hammond, 72—one of the earliest settlers on the Chemung river.

Isaac Shelby, a soldier of two wars, and the first Governor of Kentucky, died on the 18th of July.

Western Education Society.

The Directors of this Society will meet at the Boarding House in Clinton, on Friday the 11th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. The attendance of every member is earnestly requested.

August 8, 1826.

NOTICE.

Information is hereby given, that a Camp-Meeting will be held at Floyd Four-Corners, in Steuben circuit, on the 24th inst. The ground is beautiful and convenient. Good pasture will be provided for horses. Inquire at Mess. Jackson's and Olmsted's taverns, and at Jos. Grays.

August 8, 1826.

DR. G. B. HAARAL,

OFFERS his professional services to the inhabitants of Utica and its vicinity. He lodges at Shepherd's Hotel.—Office in Broad-street, in the back room of the building occupied by J. H. Rathbone, Esq.

August 3, 1826. 3w

Definition Testament.

THE New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: To which is added, at the beginning of each chapter, the Definitions & Pronunciations (according to Walker's rules) of the principal words which occur in the chapter. Embellished with several engravings of sacred characters. By Jeremiah Goodrich.

This work promises to be highly useful to Sunday Schools. It is just received, and for sale at the Depository of the Western Sunday School Union, in Broad street.

August 8. 1w

NEW GOODS.

No. 36, Genesee Street.

THE subscriber is now receiving a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season; also 50 crates Crockery and Glass Ware with a few chests Tea, and a few barrels Brown Sugar, Molasses, &c. &c. which he offers for sale on reasonable terms at wholesale or retail. A small share of public patronage will be thankfully received.

OREN CLARK.

Utica, 13th September, 1825. 79tf

WINES & TEAS.

2 CASKS superior Port Wine,
1 " Old Madeira, do
1 " Sicily do
1 case Champaign, do
20 boxes Claret do
Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Black TEA, DRUGS & MEDICINE, Dye Woods, and Dyestuff, together with a general supply of GROCERIES. A. HITCHCOCK.

83 Genesee Street

Utica, June 23. 79tf

New Books—No. 40 Genesee-Street.

JUST received by HASTINGS & TRACY, Sermons on Important Subjects of Doctrine and Duty, by Rev. D. C. LANSING.

Rensselaer Oswego Academy.

THIS institution, which was incorporated at the late session of the Legislature of this state, is now under the immediate direction of *Mr. Mason W. Southworth*, late of Hamilton College, a gentleman of good talents and fair character, and an able instructor. Parents and Guardians, who shall entrust Mr. Southworth with their scholars, may rest assured that he will make every exertion for their improvement, and that their morals will be strictly guarded. Terms of tuition, $3 per quarter for all the common branches of English studies, and $4 for Latin and Greek, and the higher branches of mathematics.

Board in good families may be had at the most reduced price.

The Trustees have full confidence in saying, that no institution of the kind in this section of country, offers superior advantages for improvement in the branches usually taught in Academies.

PETER PRATT.
AVERY SKINNER,
G. B. DAVIS,
D. R. DIXON,
ELIAS BREWSTER } Trustees.

Mexico, May 13, 1826.

Poetry and Music.

"KINDLED ONLY AT THE SKIES."

INVITATION TO THE JEWISH CHURCH.

Haste to the west! the mystic ray
Of Bethlehem's star is fled,
But here hath risen a brighter day
That wakes the mouldering dead.

Siloam's fount is chok'd with weeds,
And clouds o'er Salem roll,
But freely awful Calvary bleeds
To cleanse the sinful soul.

By Jordan's stream thou may'st not stay
Thy wounded feet to lave,
Oppressors drive thee far away,
To exile and the grave.

Haste Zion! from the tyrant's ire,
Thou wanderer, long distrest,
Thy sisters of the cross desire
To fold thee to their breast.

Long hast thou bow'd with blinded eye,
Beneath the avenger's rod,
Now, like converted Thomas, cry,
'My Saviour and my God!'

[*Israel's Advocate.*

DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS IN MUSIC.
NO. VIII.

Music of the United States.—It is needless to say that there is no music in this country which is of a national character. The music of the theatre, as well as that of the chamber and the oratorio, is derived more or less immediately from Great Britain; and the same is true of the music of the church. Here and there, a composer has attempted to present us with something new; but the result of such attempts, has been generally of a most humiliating character. We worship the genius of other nations. We have none but foreign models before us. Our best efforts, for the most part, are but successful imitations; and our very rudest, may still find their exemplars among the illiterate on the other side of the Atlantic. We have no schools in the art, which are strictly American. Not a single Professorship has ever been established among us. Foreign executants seldom visit us till they get out of favour in their own country. They make many a sacrifice of taste for the purpose of pleasing us; and many a false pretension for the sake of continuing in favour. A foreign composer of any eminence, has never visited our shores; and as for native composers, the very word *American*, as attached to a piece of music, has become an almost unvarying term of reproach.

This, we admit, is a sad picture; but we are compelled to say that every feature of it is true; while yet the half has not been told. Our country is overrun with *half formed* executants, and with *would-be* composers. Our theorists are few and superficial, our amateurs are at once supplied with prejudice and destitute of modesty. The generality of our countrymen remain almost wholly insensible to the charms of music, and dead to the best interests of the art; and the few individuals who may claim exemption from this general state of things, are so beset with embarrassments, through the ignorance or cupidity of others, as to be almost paralized in their exertions for the promotion of this cause.

But not to dwell on so dreary a picture—it is evident that we are suffering still more than England has done, by becoming unsuccessful *copyists* of European music. If England has been a nation of copyists, we have by the same rule become a nation of second-hand imitators. While England has long had her Professorships and Doctorates in the art, and has at length established a national institution for the cultivation of music; we can as yet, speak of no such redeeming circumstance in our own favour; and have still, every thing to acquire, or every thing to lose. If then, there ever was a civilized country on earth, that called for the cultivation of a national style of music, such is the country which we call our own. Sooner or later, we must form such a style, or the art will come in time to be despised and trodden under foot. We *must* study European models exclusively, because we have no other; and we must perfect ourselves in the schools of other nations, because we have none of our own. But when such a thing has been done; let the peculiarities of our nation, and the low and distracted state of the art, be taken into view; and if there be any such thing as aiming successfully at the perceptibilities of community at large, let it be done; and let no one think to raise the musical taste of this country, by the sudden process of superinduction.

Miscellaneous.

From the Philadelphian.

INCONSTANCY.

No one is more despicable than he who professes one moment to be your friend, and the next proves inconstant. There is something about *inconstancy* which all mankind despise. And when the profession of friendship has been accompanied with many promises and protestations, the change is proportionally contemptible.

What then must be the character of that man in the sight of God, who to-day appears before his altar, and vows an eternal friendship for his Maker, and the next is found among his enemies, and acting in direct opposition to the cause he professed to love!

What would be your feelings towards one upon whom you had fixed your affections, and who professed to reciprocate your love, and towards whom you had constantly conducted with the utmost respect and esteem, should she, without any cause but the fickleness of her own heart, prove *inconstant?*

Have we ever made a profession of religion? Did we not, in the most solemn manner, declare our attachment to the Saviour? Did we not engage to devote all we have and are to the promotion of the Redeemer's cause? Have we since discovered any cause in God why we should violate our covenant with him? But have we not proved inconstant to the Lord? O let us examine, and if we discover any thing like *inconstancy* in our souls, let us blush and weep over our guilt, and once more seek the favor of our *offended master.* W.

SABBATH IN PRUSSIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berlin, dated last February.

"As for devotional observances, unhappily for all our countrymen here, (and we are not a few,) there is no English service, nor even an English clergyman in the place, notwithstanding we have an embassy, and the Duke of Cumberland's establishment here. Indeed, the general absence of religious feeling in Berlin, so close to the cradle of the Reformation, is truly astonishing.

"The majority of the shops are open on Sundays, as are all public offices; the mechanics likewise are all at work; no distinction is made in family arrangements; all the usual proceedings go on as on other days; balls are given, the theatres are open, and are crowded and warmed with stoves, while the churches are miserably empty, and dreadfully cold and damp. While the cold was at all bearable, we went regularly to the French church, as it kept up the habit of distinguishing the day."—*Chr. Obs.*

From Hebrew Tales.

MATERNAL RESIGNATION.

Such a blessing had the celebrated teacher Rabbi Meir found. He sat during the whole of one Sabbath day in public school, and instructed the people. During his absence from his house, his two sons, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law, died. His wife bore them to her bed-chamber, laid them on the marriage bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. Towards evening Rabbi Meir came home.—"Where are my beloved sons," he asked, "that I may give them my blessing?" "They are gone to the school," was the answer. "I repeatedly looked round the school," he replied, "and I did not see them there." She reached him a goblet: he praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank, and again asked, "Where are my two sons, that they may drink of the cup of blessings?" "They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him that he might eat. He was in a gladsome and genial mood, and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him: "Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose to thee one question." "Ask it then, my love!" he replied. "A few days ago, a person entrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again; should I give them back again?" "This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What!—wouldst thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?" "No," she replied, "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith." She then led him to their chamber, and, stepping to the bed, took the white covering from their bodies. "Ah! my sons! my sons!" thus loudly lamented the father, "my sons! the light of mine eyes and the light of my understanding: I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law!" The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length she took her husband by the hand, and said, "Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was in our keeping! See, the Lord gave, the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord!" "Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir, "blessed be his name, for thy sake, too! For well it is written, 'He that has found a virtuous woman has a greater treasure than costly pearls. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and on her tongue is the instruction of kindness.'"

QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE.

The subscriber, about a year since, succeeding in discovering the true Quadrature of the Circle, by means of equative and comparative quantities, formed by a complication of arcs and circles; and he believes on a principle never before attempted.

At the time the discovery was made, the subscriber's situation placed it out of his power to offer it for the examination of the mathematicians in this part of the country; but that difficulty being now removed, he is desirous, for the improvement of science, of having the equations and figures laid before some professed mathematician, who may feel an interest in the solution of this long sought for problem.

But it will be remembered, that on no consideration will he suffer any of the papers, or figures, to be taken from his possession; nor can he even allow their inspection but in his own presence, and on a reciprocal understanding. This being a prize problem in Europe, will, he hopes, be a sufficient apology for these necessary precautions.

The quantity of a circle, whose diameter is one, hath hitherto been considered to contain .785398, &c. but by the present discovery it is found to contain more than .79; and it is somewhat surprising to the subscriber, considering the extensive use of the circle, that so great an error should have so long remained undetected by those ingenious and skilful men, whose minute penetrations seem to have reached the darkest region of mystery. The discovery will undoubtedly be honorable to the rising science of this country, and go far to remove those unfavorable impressions so generally maintained against its progress here.

Any professed mathematician, who may feel desirous of inspecting the equations and comparative quantities, which, with mathematical calculations, are explained in eight geometrical figures, will please to signify his intention through the medium of the post-office, addressed to JOHN G. HALES.

Boston, July 17, 1826.

Those editors who feel desirous of promoting the science of their country, are requested to give the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Oaths.—At the recent cession of Malacca to this country, among the ceremonies which took place on the occasion, was the administration of the oaths of allegiance, which displayed a singular diversity of sects and nations. The chief of the Chinese settlers approached an altar with a living cock in his arms, and having gone through a series of prayers, proceeded to cut its throat, and to make a libation with its blood, hoping that his own might, in like manner, be poured out, should he ever be wanting in fidelity to his new sovereign. The leader of some Hindoos, who had been naturalized for many generations in Malacca, reverentially approaching the commissioner, swore by the veracity of the priest, by the horse, the elephant, the arms, the accoutrements of the soldier, and by the merchandize of the trader, that he and his followers would be faithful; and imprecated the direst curses on the head of the mechanic and servile man who should break the compact. The Superior Malayan being a Mahommedan, swore by "one God and Mahomet his prophet," sealing his oath on his Koran. Next came various Christian denominations, who, by the simplicity of their modes of adjuration, furnished a remarkable contrast to the rites of paganism.—*Chris. Obs.*

Preaching for Children.

This part of the audience usually take but little interest in sermons. The reason is, preachers do not use language familiar to children, and they treat subjects in a manner too dry, speculative, or elaborate. If a minister thinks it impossible to interest children from the pulpit, let him say, on a fit occasion—"Children, I wish to ask you a question.—I will tell you of a good man I once saw, &c." He will perceive their eyes all directed to him, their attention awake, and may find that most of them will remember his story, or familiar talk. What does this prove, but that the true reason of the listnessness of children at church is, that the preaching is not adapted to interest them.

Collection of Coincidences.

There are many surprising coincidences in regard to the lives and deaths of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson. They commenced their political lives together—both rose gradually—both became foreign ministers of the highest grade, and both were subsequently elected to the highest station in the nation. They were the only two who signed the Declaration of Independence on the Fourth of July, 1776, who were alive on the same day in 1826.* Both were on the committee who drafted that document. One of them was the writer, and the other the seconder of the motion for adopting it. Political events subsequently made them rivals, and bitter enemies of each other. Both were the leaders of opposite and powerful parties. Both were the most prominent objects of the bitterest invectives of their foes, and the most boisterous praise of their friends. Both, after retiring from the high stations, the contention for which had estranged them, found themselves in the same political ranks—became friends—and both died on the same day, on the 50th anniversary of the important events in which they were engaged together. Mr. Jefferson died the same hour in the day during which the Declaration was adopted, and Mr. Adams on the same hour in which it was promulgated to the people. And both were natives of the only states which have ever furnished the Union with a President. A further remarkable coincidence is the fact, that of our ex-Presidents, John Adams was eight years older than Thomas Jefferson; Thomas Jefferson was eight years older than James Madison; James Madison was eight years older than James Monroe; and James Monroe eight years older than John Quincy Adams. Mr. Adams was the only President who has been succeeded in the highest office by his son, and he was the only President who had a son to succeed him. And the son has been elected to the high trust by the same party which elected the father. This is the most wonderful chapter of coincidences that we ever saw.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

*Mr. CARROLL, being a Catholic, at the time the Declaration was made, was absent upon a secret mission to the Catholics of Lower Canada, whom it was hoped to bring over to the patriotic cause. He returned twenty-one days after the Declaration had been promulgated, and immediately enrolled his name among those of his compatriots.

Lake Tchad—Africa.—The great lake, so called, in the interior of Africa, examined by Major Denham and his fellow travellers, is one of the most remarkable in the world. It is situated in 16 degrees of east longitude, and 13 1-2 of north latitude; is about 2,000 miles long from east to west, by 150 broad, and occupies nearly the precise position of the swamp or morass of Waugara, (Arrowsmith's map,) in which swamp the Joliba or Niger is supposed to terminate. It covers a surface about as large as the two American lakes Erie and Ontario, both together. The Tchad receives a river called the Yeou, about 50 yards broad in the dry season, which has its source about 400 miles distant in the south west, and which was well ascertained not to be the Niger. Another river, six times as large, with a delta of fifty miles broad at its embouchure, flows into the lake from the south, and is called the Shary, which may be, but most probably is not the river alluded to. What is rather a puzzling fact in physical geography, this lake, though it has no efflux, is fresh, and yet saline incrustations are found in some parts of the country around, and small salt pools are found close to its northern margin. It was distinctly stated, however, to Maj. Denham, that formerly a stream flowed out of it on the east side, and carried its waters to the Bahrael Ghazal, which was a lake or swamp now dried up. The dry bed of this stream still remains filled with trees, and covered with herbage, and the old people still believe that the Tchad is yearly diminishing. The lake Tchad has a number of islands on its eastern side, which are inhabited by the Bidd Omahs, a race of piratical savages, who come in fleets of a hundred boats, to rob or carry into slavery the people living near its banks. The lake swells greatly when the periodical rains fall, and vast numbers of elephants, lions, and hyænas, driven from their retreats on its banks by the waters, destroy the small crops of the villagers, and carry off the cattle, or the women who are sent to watch the fields. Sometimes these animals attack the villages.

Anecdote of John Adams.—Comm. Tucker commanded the public ship which carried out Mr. Adams on his first embassy to Europe, early in the revolutionary war. On the voyage she was attacked by a British cruiser. When the action began, Mr. Adams was walking on the quarter deck. The commodore pressed him to go below, as he was exposing himself, without the chance of rendering service. He refused, and arming himself with a musket, fought out the action, which lasted more than an hour. The Englishman was finally beaten off with loss.

One of the Boston Tea-Party.

There is a man by the name of Nicholas Cambels now living in his 94th year, in the town of Warren, R. I. who made one of the celebrated 'Tea Party' in Boston harbor. Of the particulars of the affair, we learn, that the expedition was led on by Mr. Sewel and Mr. Brown. The party was in number about 40, and marched to the foot of the wharf, all of them armed, and a few disguised, where they halted. The leaders went on board, represented to the captains and consignee that the tea was not wanted, and requested them to seek another market for it. These having no effect, the whole party, after leaving a guard at the wharf, to resist the approach of any stranger, "even unto blood," proceeded to the vessels and began the work of removal. The attack had been foreseen; and consequently the party were obliged in their progress, to remove hatches, coiled ropes, casks of provisions, and other articles placed above the tea for its concealment. The mates were permitted to look on, in order to satisfy them that the sole object was the destruction of the tea; the captains and consignee were bound and confined. After effecting the object, every thing was replaced, and the party went to Brown's house, where a pipe of Lisbon was broached for their use.—*Newburyport Herald.*

A discovery has recently been made of the *chef d'œuvre* of the celebrated Tompion, which has been so long lost. It was made for "The Society for Philosophical Transactions;" & is a year going clock. It is a singular circumstance that a record exists, which states that T. was at work on this clock when the great plague broke out in London; and, on the day he finished it, he himself was attacked with the pestilence. His friends removed him to the continent, where he died. On the dial there is this inscription: "Sir James Moore caused this movement to be made with great care, anno domini 1676, by Thomas Tompion." Tompion was paid 100 guineas, and the clock was removed to the Society's house, and there, in the confusion of the moment, it was placed in the lumber room, where it lay without a case, exactly a century and a half. One thing wonderful attends this discovery—all the steel pins, on being cleared from dust, were found to be as brilliant as ever.—*Eng. pap.*

Human Life—how generally employed.—The longest life of man consists of above 96 years. One-third of the whole is devoted to sleep, viz. 32 years. Sickness, law-suits, and a thousand other accidents, take up at least one-fourth, that is, 24 years. Add those two numbers, and the sum is 56 years.

Item—2 hours of study, and various other occupations, per day, make about 8 years: and 4 hours of uneasiness, melancholy and corroding cares, 16 years; half an hour per day for projects, castles in the air, &c. will give two years; one hour and a quarter, for shaving, dressing, &c. 5 years; and these three sums added together, amount precisely to the 32 years.

Item—2 hours per day to eat and drink, make 8 years; which being added to the different portions of time already mentioned will make about 95 years. One year remains to be disposed of. How shall it be employed?

Life Preserver for Carriages.—A life preserver for carriages, the object of which is to stop horses, when running away with the vehicle to which it may be attached, has been invented and patented in England. The contrivance is said to be so extremely simple, that a lady or a child may, with the greatest facility apply its force against the power of the horses, thereby gradually and irresistibly arresting their progress until the strain is off the traces. A lady can stop a pair or four horses with ease, and when the driver leaves the box he can readily and effectually prevent the possibility of the horses starting off in his absence.—*N. Y. Spec.*

"We are accused," said an excellent clergyman in this vicinity a few Sabbaths since, addressing the impenitent—"We are accused of holding that men must be willing to be *damned!* Would to God we could make them willing to be SAVED."—*Rec. & Tel.*

Fly Scarer.—Mr. Williston, keeper of the Syracuse mansion-house, has introduced an improvement, which, as it was new to us, may be so to some of our readers. It is a *machine* for expelling flies from his dining room. Several large fans are suspended from a wire which passes through the room directly over the table, and set in motion by a boy in an adjoining apartment. It serves the double purpose of keeping the flies from the table, and creating a cool current of air in the room.—*Syracuse Adv.*

A yankee in this city has discovered that a little sweet oil put upon brass ornaments will prevent the injury which flies sometimes occasion them. He has also ascertained that the application of sweet oil upon horses will prevent flies from biting them. This is certainly worth notice, and if the experiment should prove successful, it will be of immense importance to many of the unfortunate quadrupeds who are now almost bitten to death by these *villanous* insects.

[*N. Y. Courier.*

NO. 34.

THE subscribers are receiving the present week, their

SPRING STOCK

of English, French, and American Goods; Misses', Women's with extra crowns, Bolivar and Mens' LEGHORN HATS, Carpeting, Rugs, &c. which they will sell at unusually low prices. THOMPSON & LYMAN.

May 1, 1826.

A few Bales assorted *COTTON YARN* of excellent quality, as above.

JOHN CAMP & Co. No. 98, Genesee street Wholesale and Retail Dealers in India, European, and American Dry Goods, Liquors and Groceries.

Cash and the highest prices paid for Pot and Pearl Ashes.

May 24, 1826.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public, in posting Books—in all kinds of Conveyancing—obtaining Patents, &c. &c. Notices left at the office of Cochran and Hinman, Esqs. John St. will be promptly attended to. *JOHN BERNARD.*

Utica, June 6, 1826. 1tf

Notice.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five percent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more, giving the persons so depositing, liberty to draw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed. WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, April 11, 1826. 6tfc

M. HITCHCOCK, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Drugs and Medicine, Dye Wood and Dye Stuff, Paints and Oil, Liquors and Groceries; Wholesale and Retail.

Feb 3. 1824. 3tf

For Sale,

THE HOUSE AND LOT situated in the villlage of Utica, at the lower end of Broad street, nearly opposite the Dry Dock, and near the contemplated Basin. The house is convenent for two families, or for four small families; having four square rooms, four closets, two small bed-rooms, two bed-presses, two clothes-presses, with a Cellar under the whole, and an oven and fire-place in the Cellar. The house is new and in good repair. For terms inquire of CHAS. SLAWSON,

At J. C. DELONG'S Morocco Factory.

Utica, May 2d, 1826.

NOTICE TO CANAL CONTRACTORS.

THE subscribers will receieve at the city of Savannah untill the first Monday of November, next, proposals in writing, for the construction of the Canal between the Great Ogechee river, and the city of Savannah, in the state of Georgia. The line of Canal is sixteen miles, and passes through common soils. There will be four locks of ten feet lift, each, and to be constructed of wood, and an extensive dam and mounds. The line will be divided into sections of half miles, and contractors may propose for more or less by the mile for gubbing and clearing, by the cubic yard for excavation and embankment, and by the foot lift for the locks.

Further information can be had by applying to Col. Dewitt Clinton, jr. Engineer in Chief of the works, at the city of New York, to D. Vanslyke, Summit Bridge, Delaware, or to E. Jenckes, at Savannah.

EBENEZER JENCKES.
DANIEL VANSLYKE.

N.York, June 5, 1826. p5, 20oct.

Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners of the Lot No 104, on a Map of the Village of Utica, made by Calvin Guiteau, Esq. together with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of Benjamin Ballou, that the payment of forty dollars and fifty cents, at which sum, John R. Bleeker is assessed for pitching and paving in front of the same, is required by the Trustees of the said village, to be made to the Treasurer of said village; and in default of said payment, the right and title of said John R. Bleeker, will be sold at public auction, on the 12th day of October next, at the house of Gurdon Burchard in said village, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the lowest term of time that any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the sum assessed on the same, with interest thereon, the cost of appraisement and advertising.

H. W. OSBURN, *Collector.*

Utica, April 11, 1826. 6m93

Notice is hereby given to the owner or owners of the Lot No. 52, as distinguished on a Map of the Village of Utica, made by Calvin Guiteau, Esq. together with the buildings thereon, now in the possession of the Executors of Andrew Merrell, deceased, that the payment of forty dollars and fifty cents, at which sum, John R. Bleeker is assessed for pitching and paving in front of the same; is required by the Trustees of the village of Utica, to be made to the Treasurer of said village; and in default of said payment, the right and title of said John R. Bleeker, in and to said lot, will be sold at public auction, on the 12th day of October next at the house of Gurdon Burchard, in the village of Utica, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, for the lowest term of time that any person shall offer to take the same in consideration of advancing the sum assessed on the same, with interest thereon, the costs of appraisement and advertising. H. W. OSBURN, *Collector.*

Utica, April 11, 1826. 6m93

BY virtue of a power contained in a Mortgage executed by Eber P. Hale to Thomas E. Clark, bearing date November 1st, 1825 for securing the payment of the sum of two thousand dollars and interest as therein mentioned—Default having been made in the payment of a part of said sum and interest, I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, as the law directs, on the 25th day of November next, at the house called Shepard's hotel, in Utica, at ten o'clock, A. M. of that day, the following described parcel of land, situate on the corner of John & Genesee or Main streets, in Utica, viz. All that certain lot of land known and distinguished on a map of the village of Utica, made by C. C. Broadhead, Esq. for the representatives of Rutger Bleecker, as lot number two in the subdivision of lots number 88 and 89, and begins on the southerly line of Main street at the N. E. corner of subdivision number one, and runs from thence along the easterly bounds of said subdivision south 27 degrees 30 minutes west thirty feet to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence south 62 degrees 30 minutes east eighteen feet to the westerly line of the gangway, now John street; thence along the same north 27 degrees 30 minutes east thirty feet to the said southerly line of Main street; thence along the same north 62 degrees 30 minutes west eighteen feet to the place of beginning, as by reference to said Map of said subdivision on file in the county clerk's office, will more fully appear. May 15, 1826.

THOMAS E. CLARK.

TERMS OF THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE WESTERN RECORDER.

I. The WESTERN RECORDER will be issued on Tuesday of each week, commencing with the first Tuesday in Jan. 1826.

II. It will be put to subscribers at Two Dollars in advance, or if paid within three months from the time of subscribing; or Two Dollars and fifty Cents if paid after the expiration of three months.

III. To persons becoming responsible for ten copies or more, a reasonable discount will be allowed.

IV. No subscription will be received for a less term than one year; and as the price is now reduced to the lowest possible state, the publishers will be under the necessity of adhering strictly to the above terms.

☞ The postage must be paid on all the communications addressed to the Editor or Publishers.